



Report on the Administration of Hyderabad District Police for the year 1352 Fasli

By

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SUBJECT.

*Review of the Administration Report of the District Police for
the year 1352 Faslî.*

I. In 1352 F. the economic stress caused by war conditions coupled with a moderate monsoon, caused some local distress while scarcity of food-grains and high prices resulted in some increase in property crime. Food riots occurred in eight district towns in one of which, Latur, the Police were obliged to open fire, as a result of which 5 persons were killed and 13 injured. A Commission was appointed to enquire into the reasons for the firing; it has since reported and Government has taken necessary action on the report.

Industrial unrest has also been a feature, and a general strike in the Railway, together with sabotage activities on the Dornakal-Bhadrachalam Railway—fortunately involving no loss of life or property—were among the more serious manifestations of that unrest.

The increase in crime may be seen from the following figures for 1351 and 1352 F. Considering that these figures are for the whole of the State except the City of Hyderabad, the increase is not as heavy as might have been expected:

	1351 F.	1352 F.
Dacoities and robberies	317	503
House breakings	2,617	3,239
Thefts	1,870	2,611

The total value of property stolen increased from Rs. 6,80,768 in 1351 F. to Rs. 12,01,059 in 1352 F., or almost double the figure for the past year. The property stolen in 1352 F. has, however, been valued at the current values which were much higher than those of 1351 F.

The reporting of serious crime was on the whole satisfactory. The percentage of convictions to investigations decreased from 58.9 to 46.9 and of convictions to cases decided from 80.5 to 78.1. The preoccupation of the Police with the unrest resulting from the difficult economic conditions and the enforcement of Government's food policy is said to be partly responsible for this.

Government wish, however, to repeat that there is room for improvement in the methods of investigation of offences against person and property and will await proposals from the Director-General of Police.

II. The Congress Satyagraha movement died down during the year. As pointed out in the review of the year 1351 F., little enthusiasm was caused in the Dominions by this campaign, and, of all the major units in India, possibly Hyderabad had the least disturbances and the fewest arrests, the total number of arrests during the whole campaign, including the Hyderabad City figures, having been 266 only. All the 29 persons detained under the Defence of Hyderabad Rules in connection with the movement have since been released.

III. With the exception of 2 minor disturbances in Honnabad (Sarfi-Khas) and Parli, Bir District, communal relations were satisfactory.

IV. During the year a permanent increase of 216 constables was sanctioned to provide guards for the Courts in the Districts.

V. The relations between the Police and the Public and the Police and the Magistracy were harmonious throughout the year. The District Police have also co-operated fully with the Supply Department in giving effect to Government's food policy and with the new Anti-Corruption Department. A considerable burden was placed on the District Police by the former, particularly by the anti-smuggling drive initiated by Government.

VI. It is hoped that the reform effected in 1352 F. by way of free supply of uniforms to the Force will tend to produce better conditions of service. Other measures are under consideration such as house allowance, literacy allowance and the creation of second Constables' Training School which, if effected, will improve still further both the conditions of service and the quality of the Force. The construction of Police buildings, including free quarters, and the provision of adequate medical facilities are also problems which Government will soon be called upon to solve in order to bring this essential service up to the level which it deserves.

VII. The position of Jagir Police, though much improved by the taking over of the Police of certain of the smaller exempted Jagirs, continues to be unsatisfactory and is under examination.

VIII. Government desires to record its appreciation of the work of Mr. F. H. G. Taylor, Director-General of Police, and of all those officers who find favourable mention in the Report. It is satisfactory to note that Mr. Alamdar Hussain, the Deputy Director-General of Police, was awarded the Indian Police Medal. His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Police Medal Class II was awarded to 18 officers for long and meritorious services, the majority of whom were constables.

(By Order),

(Sd.) S. M. A. RAZVI,

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Judicial Police and General D.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE HYDERABAD DISTRICT POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1352 FASLI.

1. Economic conditions deteriorated steadily throughout the year. As usual, the monsoon failed in the Gulbarga and Raichur districts and was poor in Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda districts. In other districts a promising season was spoilt by excessive rain during the closing stages of the monsoon. The combination of war conditions and moderate monsoon resulted in a general shortage of grain and other food-stuffs, and the prices of commodities soared to still greater heights. Hoarding and profiteering were general and great distress was caused to the general public.

The unsatisfactory economic conditions resulted in a heavy increase in property crime. Dacoities and robberies increased from 317 in 1351 Fasli to 503 in 1352 Fasli, house-breakings from 2,617 to 3,239, thefts from 1,870 to 2,611, and stolen property from Rs. 6,80,768 to 12,01,059. It must however be remembered that the property stolen during 1352 Fasli has been valued at the prevailing rates which were vastly higher than in 1351 Fasli.

The Police had a particularly anxious year in dealing with economic troubles, and unremitting vigilance was always necessary. At one time all districts regularly reported the fear of general looting. As it was, serious food riots occurred between Dai and Ardibehisht in the towns of Gulbarga, Stolen Property, Rs. 22,516, Siddipet (Medak District) S.P. Rs. 18,804, Warangal S.P. Rs. 8,891, Sailu (Parbhani District) S.P. Rs. 6,052, Hingoli (Parbhani District) S.P. Rs. 2,000, Atraf-i-Balda S.P. Rs. 1,055, Yellandu (Warangal District) S.P. Rs. 646, and Latur (Osmanabad District) S.P. Rs. 500. The sequel to the Latur riots was unfortunate. Two days after the riots a determined mob invaded the station house and forcibly rescued a number of persons who had been arrested for looting and when the Police attempted to take action they were fired upon by the crowd. The Police were forced to return the fire in self-defence with the result that five persons were killed and thirteen injured. Regrettable as were these incidents the fact remains that from that date to this there has been no repetition of grain looting.

2. The relations between the two major communities were unusually satisfactory. There were only two communal relations. incidents of note. In Homnabad (Gulbarga District) a bomb which had been buried in the main road exploded on the 9th Moharrum shortly after the Alam procession had passed and injured a Muslim boy. A second unexploded bomb was also found buried. A few days previously two Muhammadans had been fired at in the streets. It is believed that these acts were committed in revenge for the

Muslim attack on the Holi procession in the previous year. Eleven Hindus are under trial.

In Parli (Bir District), the Holi festival was marred by the murder by Hindus of a drunken Muslim who rushed at a procession and broke some Petromax lamps. There had been long existing enmity between the deceased and his assailants.

3. The Congress Satyagraha movement did quietly early in 1943. As pointed out in the Administration Report for 1351 Fasli, little enthusiasm was caused in the Dominions by this campaign, and of all the major units in India possibly Hyderabad had the least disturbances and the fewest arrests. There were 17 cases of minor sabotage only and the total number of arrests during the whole campaign, including Hyderabad City figures, numbered 266 only. All the 29 persons detained under the Defence of Hyderabad Rules in connection with the movement have been released.

4. The unsatisfactory economic conditions produced a considerable amount of industrial unrest. There were short strikes coupled with demands for increases of pay and allowances in the Gulbarga and Warangal Mills and in the Sasti coal-fields. There had been spasmodic labour agitation in the railway workshops at Lallaguda throughout 1351 Fasli. In Dai 1352 Fasli, the arrest in Secunderabad of a number of railway employees under the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, brought matters to a head, and a general strike in the Lallaguda Railway Shops was declared. This strike was eventually called off in Isfandar, thanks to the good offices of Mr. Kalappa, President, All-India Trade Union Congress. This lengthy strike created a great deal of extra work for the Atrai-i-Balda Police and Mr. Abdur Rashid Khan, District Superintendent of Police is to be congratulated on the efficient manner in which he handled a difficult and anxious situation.

Connected with the railway strike was a serious outrage on the Dornakal-Bhadrachalam Railway where a rail was removed and a mixed train derailed, fortunately without loss of life or damage to person. The enquiry resulted in the conviction of the two chief accused, and also as an abetter, of an ex-office bearer of the N. S. Railway Union, who planned and instigated the plot.

5. Reporting of serious crime is on the whole satisfactory. That petty crime is not still fully reported is indicated by the considerable number of petty offences that repeatedly come to light during the course of investigations by the C. I. D.

6. Preoccupied as the Police were with the anxieties arising from the difficult economic situation, and later with the special work which fell to them in enforcing Government's Food Policy, and

in addition faced by a large increase of serious property crime, it was impossible for them to give the full attention that was necessary to investigation work and it is not surprising that results have to some extent deteriorated. The percentage of convictions to investigations decreased from 58.9 to 46.9, and of convictions to cases decided from 80.5 to 78.1. From the time I took over charge as Director-General, I have insisted that persons accused of an offence should not ordinarily be arrested if the evidence is insufficient to justify a prosecution. Some improvement has been effected and the number of arrested persons discharged by the Police for want of evidence to prosecute has dropped steadily in the last three years from 2,363 to 1,696. This figure is however still abnormally high, and clearly indicates that the old methods of investigation still prevail, i.e., random arrests in order to secure confessions and recovery of property.

7. The relations between the Police and the Public were harmonious throughout the year.

Relations between the Police and the Public.

PART II.

CRIME.

8. The following table gives the total number of cognizable offences registered during the last five years in the Diwani, Sarf-i-Khas and Paigah areas:—

Area	1948 F.	1949 F.	1950 F.	1951 F.	1952 F.
Diwani	14,211	14,915	14,936	15,451	15,223
Sarf-i-Khas	2,379	2,369	1,902	1,940	2,596
Paigah Vicar-ul-Umra	746	279	245	316	338
Paigah Khurshid Jahi .. .. .	..	499	470	495	682
Total ..	17,336	18,062	17,553	18,202	18,833

The number of offences registered in the Diwani area including the Paigahs during the year decreased by 19. The Sarf-i-Khas crime increased by 650 offences. In 844 cases, investigation was refused, the percentage of such cases being 4.4. Of the cases reported, 1,330 were found false and there were thus 16,659 cases for disposal.

9. The number of true cases investigated during each of the last five years is as under:—

Fluctuation in Crime.

1948 F.	1949 F.	1950 F.	1951 F.	1952 F.
15,418	16,079	15,312	16,131	16,659

10. The following statement shows the result of investigations:—
 Summary of crime and result of police enquiries.

Offences	1348 F.	1349 F.	1350 F.	1351 F.	1352 F.
Total number of cases investigated	16,518	16,076	15,312	16,131	13,659
Total number of cases challaned ..	9,647	11,365	11,395	11,532	10,379
Number of cases tried by courts including those pending at the close of the previous year ..	10,976	12,933	13,515	13,697	12,274
Number of cases decided ..	9,384	10,813	11,350	11,802	10,001
Cases convicted, including cases compounded ..	7,301	8,437	8,841	9,497	7,808
Percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated ..	44.2	48.7	57.7	58.87	46.86
Percentage of cases convicted to cases challaned ..	75.6	74.2	77.5	82.35	75.22
Percentage of cases convicted to cases decided ..	77.8	78.0	77.9	80.46	78.07
Number of cases pending in courts at the close of the year ..	1,592	2,120	2,165	1,895	2,273

There was a deterioration in results as compared with the previous year. The percentage of convictions to investigations decreased from 58.9 to 46.9 and of convictions to cases decided from 80.5 to 78.1.

CLASS I.

11. The following statement gives the number of true cases in this class for the last five years:—
 Offences against the State and Public Justice.

Offences	1348 F.	1349 F.	1350 F.	1351 F.	1352 F.
Abetment .. ..	..	1	..	..	3
Sedition	1	..	..	1	..
Offences relating to Stamps and coins	27	15	12	22	8
Harbouring offenders ..	1	1	3	7	2
Escape from lawful custody ..	121	89	100	115	141
Rioting and unlawful assembly ..	270	272	230	251	366
Personating a public servant ..	38	13	19	8	12
Total ..	458	391	364	404	532

Counterfeiting Coins.—Including cases pending from the previous year, 7 cases were challaned. Three ended in conviction, 3 were dismissed and one was filed due to the death of the accused.

Escape from Custody.—The steady increase during the last four years in the number of escapes from custody is disquieting. At present, prisoners' guards are commanded by senior constables drawing no more than Rs. 17 per mensem. These have little or no authority over their brother constables and have no proper sense of responsibility. Until the cadre of Head-Constables is increased and all guards are placed under the command of Head-Constables, as in British India, little improvement can be effected. The increase in the cadre of head-constables figures among my Post-War Development Schemes.

Of the 141 cases during the year, 95 were challaned, and including 21 cases from the previous year, there were in all 116 cases for disposal. Of these, 86 were convicted, 12 were discharged or acquitted, one was filed owing to the death of the accused, and 17 were pending in court at the end of the year. Of the 141 cases of escape, 127 were from police custody, 12 from jails and two from police patels. In all cases, the Government officers responsible were dealt with departmentally.

Rioting.—There was a sharp increase in cases of rioting from 251 to 366. There is no special reason for this increase which has been distributed throughout all districts. In 11 cases fire-arms were used. Of the total of 366 cases, 269 were challaned, and including 102 cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 371 cases for disposal. Of these, 63 ended in conviction, 104 in discharge or acquittal, 55 were compounded and 149 are pending in court. The only case of interest was a *fracas* between the police and the residents of Ibrahimpattan in the Nizamabad District. Following a quarrel between a constable and the police patel, this constable and one other were assaulted by some 50 villagers and the constable received severe injuries. A head-constable and three constables rushed to the spot from the thana to the help of their comrades, and another constable was seriously assaulted. The latter in self-defence stabbed and killed one of the villagers with a 'jambia.' The villagers were prosecuted for rioting and the constable was prosecuted for murder, but both cases ended in discharge.

CLASS II.

12. The following table gives the number of true cases in this class for the last five years:—
 Serious offences against the person.

Offences	1848 F.	1849 F.	1850 F.	1851 F.	1852 F.
Murder	328	304	349	331	331
Culpable homicide	75	77	77	84	78
Attempt at murder	58	57	74	47	65
Rape	61	51	36	45	59
Unnatural offences	4	6	7	2	10
Attempt at and abetment of suicide	168	134	170	139	135
Causing grievous hurt	515	600	635	669	717
Causing hurt to or obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duties	121	103	123	104	127
Causing hurt to extort a confession or property	43	33	35	50	50
Administering stupefying drugs with intent to cause hurt or commit an offence	11	16	18	4	7
Kidnapping or abducting	39	46	21	36	35
Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extortion	34	13	19	35	33
Causing death by rash or negligent act	61	62	51	53	47
Rash driving on a public Road	139	195	199	95	36
Assault or criminal force with intent to outrage the modesty of a woman	111	102	114	121	105
Buying or selling of minors for slavery or for immoral purposes .. ..	..	..	1	..	4
Total	1,778	1,799	1,924	1,815	1,839

Offences in this class increased by 24. Of the 1,839 true cases, 1,378 were challaned, and including 385 cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 1,763 cases for disposal. Four hundred and ninety-two cases ended in conviction, 422 in discharge or acquittal and 454 cases were compounded. Seven cases were filed owing to the death or escape of the accused, and 388 cases were pending trial at the end of the year. Results were extremely moderate. The percentage of convictions

to investigations dropped from 35.1 to the low figure of 26.2 and the percentage of cases convicted to cases decided fell slightly from 70.3 to 68.8.

13. The figures for true cases of murder and cognate offences during the last quinquennium were as follows:—

Murder and cognate offences.	1348 Fasli	..	..	..	403
	1349 "	..	..	..	381
	1350 "	..	..	..	426
	1351 "	..	..	..	415
	1352 "	..	..	..	409

There has been a further slight decrease but the number still remains high. Fire-arms were used in 21 murders and 30 attempted murders.

Of the 409 cases of murder and culpable homicide during the year, the motives were as under:—

Women	..	..	..	71
Gain	..	..	..	49
Private feuds	..	..	..	106
Land disputes	..	..	..	64
Murders of children by mothers who had committed suicide	..	..	..	28
Insanity	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	90
Total				409

Of the total 409 cases, 283 were challaned, and including 164 pending from the previous year, there were in all 447 cases for disposal. Of these, 115 ended in conviction and no less than 172 were acquitted or discharged. Seven were filed due to the death or escape of the accused and 153 cases were pending in court at the end of the year. The results are frankly bad. The percentage of convictions to investigations dropped from 31.3 to 25.7 and the percentage of convictions to cases decided fell from 46.9 to the very low figure of 39.1. The undoubted failure of the police to detect this type of crime is primarily due to the unsatisfactory methods of investigation on which I have already commented in paragraph (6).

The following cases are worthy of mention:—

(i) The murders of a police constable and of a Jagir Tahsildar in the Adilabad District, as well as two attempted murders and six highway dacoities, proved to be the work of a dangerous gang which took up its headquarters in Mahore Fort. A large party of Police was drafted into the area, of which one detachment occupied the Fort and others were posted in various villages to prevent supplies being obtained by the gang. Other parties combed the jungles. One of these parties came into contact with the gang. There was a free exchange of shots

with the result that one of the dacoits was killed and a second wounded, and on the Police side one constable was shot dead and a second constable wounded. The whole of the gang, with one exception, was eventually arrested and is under trial. Mr. Muhammad Yahya Siddiqui is to be congratulated on the successful capture of this dangerous armed gang.

(ii) In the same district, a Sub-Inspector of Police was shot dead by a constable against whom he was making an enquiry.

(iii) In Jalna (Aurangabad District), an alleged Muslim mendicant promised a young Muhammadan named Syed Noor that he could produce a large amount of treasure trove if he were supplied with the blood of a young woman. On the strength of this inducement, Syed Noor handed over his young wife to the mendicant and the two of them put her to death by cutting her throat. Syed Noor was then invited to come and recover the treasure trove, but he lost his nerve and fled. The mendicant took this opportunity to rob the gold bangles from the body of the deceased. He is under trial.

(iv) In the Osmanabad District, three Arabs of the Nazm-i-Jamiat, shot dead a man who owed them money and wounded a second person. All three have absconded.

(v) In the Medak District, a high-handed landlord was done to death by a large number of his tenants.

(vi) In the Raichur District, following some agrarian disputes, a man was tied to a cart by 12 persons and was mercilessly attacked with axes and knives until he succumbed.

(vii) In the Gulbarga District, a man murdered his own mother in order to entangle his enemies.

(viii) In the Aurangabad District, a party of police while attempting to arrest some Bhils concerned in burglary, were attacked by five Bhils and three Kolis armed with lathis. The Sub-Inspector was seriously injured and in self-defence shot dead one of the Bhils. The case is under trial.

(ix) In other attempted murder from the same district, a Customs Nakedar was stabbed by a villager who was attempting to smuggle wheat into British India.

CLASS III.

14. The number of true cases for the last five years was as under:—
 Serious offences against the person and property, or against property only.

Offences	1848 F.	1849 F.	1850 F.	1851 F.	1852 F.
Dacoity	180	153	126	121	231
Robbery	223	184	154	196	272
Burglary	3,034	2,503	2,273	2,617	3,239
Causing mischief ..	203	193	222	196	242
Total ..	3,590	3,033	2,780	3,130	3,984

There was an increase of 854 offences in this class which is mainly due to the disturbed economic conditions. Of the total number of 3,984 true cases, 1,115 went into Court and including 231 pending from last year, there were in all 1,346 cases for disposal. Of these, 681 were convicted, 344 were acquitted or discharged and 4 were filed owing to the death or escape of the accused. Three hundred and seventeen cases were pending trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to investigations fell slightly from 18.1 to 17.1, but I am glad to note that the percentage of convictions to cases decided increased from 60.8 to 66.2.

Dacoity.—There was a serious increase in dacoities from 121 to 231. One hundred and five cases were challaned and including 27 cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 132 cases for disposal. The results were poor. Of the 77 cases disposed of, 39 ended in conviction and as many as 38 in acquittal. The percentage of cases challaned was the same as in the previous year, but only 50 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction, as against 59.3 in the previous year. The number of cases in which property value over Rs. 1,000 was stolen increased from 24 to 38. Of these, 3 were over Rs. 10,000 in value. Seven only of these cases ended in conviction. Fire-arms were used in 23 cases, against 27 in the previous year. There were many instances of good work and a number of important gangs were broken up. On the other hand, results in the Raichur District were deplorable as out of 40 cases (against 5 in the previous year) not one case ended in conviction. The only 5 cases challaned were all acquitted.

(i) In the heaviest case of the year, an armed house dacoity was committed by a gang of 13 persons in the Karimnagar District and cash and ornaments value Rs. 85,449 were removed from the possession of the females of the house. Property value Rs. 53,466 was recovered and 10 accused are under trial.

(ii) In the Aurangabad District, two gangs of Kaikaris responsible for five dacoities and three burglaries, and two gangs of Bhils responsible for six dacoities, were arrested and are under trial. Two other big local gangs were also successfully broken up and are under trial.

(iii) An armed gang of Mangs, Kolis, Munarwars and Muhammadans led by an individual with no less than 17 previous convictions, which was operating in the Gulbarga and Atrai-i-Balda districts, was successfully broken up with the help of the C.I.D., and all the 16 members were convicted in four separate dacoities.

(iv) A second gang of Poosalwars operating in the Mahbubnagar and Warangal districts was also captured with the help of the C.I.D. They were responsible for two dacoities, 4 burglaries and a theft, and are under trial.

(v) In the Bir District, three cases of dacoity were brought home to a gang of Bhils and Gopals, who are now under trial.

(vi) A good capture made at Kanergaon Customs Naka of a gang of Waddars returning into British India with suspicious property value Rs. 5,000 was ruined by the inadequate precautions taken by the Naka men to guard the gang with the result that they all escaped. Two have been subsequently arrested and much of the property seized has been identified in some heavy dacoities in the Nizamabad District.

Robbery.—There was a further increase of 76 offences under this head. Of the 272 cases reported, 112 went into court and including 27 cases of the previous year, there remained 139 cases for disposal. Of these 55 ended in conviction, 49 in discharge or acquittal and 35 cases were pending trial at the close of the year. There were no cases of special interest.

Burglary.—There was an increase of 622 cases. Of the 3,239 cases reported, 805 were challaned and including 156 cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 961 cases for disposal. Four hundred and thirty-five of these ended in conviction, 223 in discharge or acquittal and 3 were filed due to the death of the accused. Two hundred and one cases were pending trial at the close of the year. The percentage of cases convicted to investigations fell from 16.4 to 13.7. The percentage of convictions to cases decided, however, improved slightly from 65.0 to 65.8. The number of cases in which property stolen was over Rs. 1,000 in value was 114 as against 88. Only 9 of these cases ended in conviction, but 7 are under trial.

Good work was done in the Atrai-i-Balda District where a gang of 13 Waddars was arrested and 27 house-breakings brought home to them.

In the same district, a large number of petty burglaries and thefts were detected and brought home to two ex-convicts belonging to the City.

In the Nalgonda District, seven burglaries were traced by the C.I.D. to a gang of Waddars.

Good arrests were also made of two parties of burglars responsible for seven cases in the Khammam jurisdiction.

In Karimnagar, a gang of Dhers was arrested and seven house-breakings traced to them.

In the Nizamabad District, a potentially dangerous gang, who were responsible for four cases of that district and three of Parbhani district, was well captured.

A good capture was also made in the Bidar District of a gang of Mangs responsible for burglaries in the Bidar, Gulbarga and Osmanabad Districts.

CLASS IV.

15. The following is the statement of true cases in this **Minor offences** class for the last five years:—
against the persons.

Offences	1848 F.	1849 F.	1850 F.	1851 F.	1852 F.
Causing hurt with dangerous weapons	499	517	588	668	918
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	241	244	238	240	246
Causing hurt or grievous hurt by act endangering life or safety of others	224	206	252	189	143
Causing obstruction on public road .. ..	..	..	11	2	1
Causing grievous hurt on provocation .. ..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	964	967	1,084	1,099	1,306

There has been an increase of 207 offences in this class as compared with the previous year.

Of the 1,306 true cases, 1,091 were challaned and including 104 pending trial from last year, there were in all 1,195 cases for disposal. Of these, 97 were convicted, 81 were discharged or acquitted and 866 were compounded. One case was filed due to the death of the accused and 150 cases were pending in Courts at the close of the year.

[Statement.

CLASS V.

16. The following statement gives the number of offences **Minor offences** in this class for the last five years:—
against property.

Offences	1848 F.	1849 F.	1850 F.	1851 F.	1852 F.
Theft	1,690	1,730	1,508	1,870	2,611
Cattle Theft	690	644	637	674	721
Criminal breach of trust ..	225	168	114	109	128
Purchasing or being in possession of stolen property	13	38	16	24	20
Cheating	97	98	65	114	85
Criminal trespass or house trespass	644	962	694	744	849
Total ..	3,359	3,640	3,034	3,535	4,414

There was an increase of 879 offences as compared with the previous year. Of the 4,414 true cases, 2,257 were sent to court and including 384 pending from last year, there were in all 2,641 cases for disposal. Of these, 1,106 ended in conviction, 543 in discharge or acquittal and 502 were compounded. Fourteen cases were filed owing to death or escape of the accused and 476 were pending trial at the close of the year.

25.0 per cent. of the true cases investigated were convicted against 30.6 of the previous year and 51.3 per cent. of the cases decided by courts ended in conviction against 53.3 in the previous year.

Theft.—There was an increase of 741 offences. Out of 2,611 true cases, 1,030 were challaned and including 129 pending from the previous year, there were in all 1,159 cases for disposal. Of these 741 were convicted, 237 discharged or acquitted, 3 were filed due to deaths or escape of the accused and 178 were pending trial at the close of the year. 28.4 per cent. of the true cases reported were convicted against 35.7 of the previous year and 75.5 per cent. of the cases decided by courts ended in conviction against 77.6. In 25 cases the value of stolen property was over Rs. 1,000 in value.

Cattle Theft.—There has been an increase of 47 cases. Of the 721 true cases, 355 were challaned and including 62 pending from last year, there were in all 417 cases for disposal. Of these, 217 ended in conviction, 100 in discharge or acquittal, 1 was filed owing to the death of the accused and 99 cases were pending in courts at the close of the year. The percentage of cases convicted to cases decided was 68.2 against 67.4 of the previous year.

CLASS VI.

17. The following statement gives the number of offences
Other miscellaneous in this class for the last five years:—
crimes.

Offences	1848 F.	1849 F.	1850 F.	1851 F.	1852 F.
Disobedience of Government orders	46	48	24	45	60
Polluting well water ..	5	2	..	1	3
Obscene acts and songs ..	38	118	136	160	72
Offences relating to religion ..	75	52	48	36	32
Causing emasculation ..	..	..	..	2	2
Joining a gang of robbers ..	..	..	..	..	..
Removing boundary marks ..	1	1	..	4	..
Security to keep the peace ..	495	498	497	521	465
Counterfeiting coins ..	..	..	1	..	..
Proceedings under Sec. 105 A. Cr. P.C.	672	605	539	492	511
Do 106 do ..	201	348	314	353	278
Do 107 do ..	1	..	..	..	..
Causing public nuisance ..	17	62	62	58	59
Offences under the Excise Act ..	17	18	36	21	36
Do Gambling Act ..	22	19	35	17	18
Do C. T. Act ..	273	266	258	307	232
Do Cruelty to Animals Act ..	421	1,078	684	706	299
Do Games Laws ..	7	3	7	2	..
Do Police Act ..	6	11	10	12	41
Infringement of Rules relating to stray Animals ..	1	1	5	6	6
Offences under Poisons Act ..	18	7	37	16	10
Do Motor Vehicles Act ..	1,418	2,284	1,897	679	274
Do Arms Rules ..	74	85	113	1,041	711
Violation of rules relating to religious festivals ..	47	31	28	21	10
Offences under the Opium Act ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do Railway Act ..	17	12	7	11	12
Violation of rules relating to fire-works ..	41	24	27	22	7
Offences under the Municipal Act ..	672	591	1,299	1,399	396
Offences under the Postal Act ..	2	2	10	..	..
Offences under the Public Security Act ..	678	121	32	73	60
Infringement of Rules regarding public meetings ..	4	2	4	5	3
Offences under Cinematograph Rules ..	..	..	1	..	..
Do Petroleum Act ..	..	..	2	5	..
Do Money Lender's Act ..	..	..	12	48	17
Do Defence of Hyderabad Code ..	..	..	1	81	956
Do Treasure Trove Act ..	..	..	..	2	..
Offences under the Act relating to food and fodder ..	..	..	..	2	..
Infringement of Act relating to Prostitution ..	..	..	..	5	3
Offences under the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance ..	..	..	..	..	1
Acceptance of illegal gratification by Government servants ..	..	..	..	..	15
Total ..	5,269	6,241	6,126	6,148	4,584

There was a decrease of 1,564 offences in this class. Out of the 4,584 cases reported, 4,153 were sent to court and including 660 cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 4,813 cases for disposal. Of these, 3,278 ended in conviction, 602 in discharge or acquittal, 120 were compounded, 46 were filed due to death or escape of the accused and 767 cases were pending trial at the close of the year. 90.6 per cent. of the cases reported were challaned and 81 per cent. of the cases tried ended in conviction.

Offences relating to Religion.—There was a decrease of 4 offences as compared with the previous year. Of the 32 cases reported, 12 were challaned and including 7 cases pending from the previous year, there were 19 cases for disposal. Seven of these were convicted, 7 were discharged or acquitted and 5 cases were pending at the close of the year. There were no cases of importance.

Security to keep the peace.—It was found necessary on 465 occasions to apply to Courts for proceedings with a view to preventing breaches of the peace.

Offences under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.—There was a decrease of 407 cases as compared with the previous year. Of the 299 cases reported, 296 were challaned and including 13 cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 309 cases for disposal. Of these, 296 ended in conviction, 9 in discharge or acquittal and 4 were pending trial at the end of the year.

Offences under the Motor Vehicles Act.—There was a further decrease of 405 offences under this class due to the restrictions imposed on motor traffic by petrol and tyre rationing. Of the 274 cases registered, 272 were challaned and including 73 cases pending from last year, there were in all 345 cases for disposal. Of these, 236 were convicted, 34 were discharged or acquitted, 25 were filed owing to the death or escape of the accused, and 50 were pending trial at the close of the year.

Offences under the Arms Rules.—There was a decrease of 330 offences as compared to the previous year when the figures were abnormal. Of the 711 cases reported, 704 were challaned and including 44 cases pending from last year, there were in all 748 for disposal. Of these 678 ended in conviction, 33 in discharge or acquittal and 37 were pending trial at the end of the year.

Offences under the Public Safety Act.—There was a decrease of 13 offences as compared to last year. Out of the 60 cases reported, 53 cases were challaned and including 14 pending from the previous year, there were 67 cases for disposal. Of these, 59 were convicted, 5 were discharged or acquitted and 3 were pending trial at the end of the year.

Offences under the Defence of Hyderabad Rules.—The promulgation of a large number of rules under the Defence of Hyderabad Code in pursuance of Government's Food and Supply

Policy, created a great deal of extra work for the police in all districts, and the number of offences registered under the Defence of Hyderabad Rules increased from 81 to no less than 956. Of these, 743 cases were challaned, and including 28 cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 771 cases for disposal. Of these, 448 cases were convicted, 147 were discharged or acquitted, one case was filed owing to the death of the accused, and 175 were pending trial at the close of the year. The offences include 527 cases of smuggling grain out of the Dominions, of which 215 came from Bir District alone, 106 cases of hoarding grain, and 85 cases of smuggling, hoarding, melting of coins and charging commission on exchange of small coinage. In seven of the cases of smuggling grain out of the Dominions, Government servants were assaulted. I have already referred to the only serious case under paragraph 13.

Bribery cases.—Fifteen cases were instituted in Bidar District against Revenue officials of the Diwani and Paigah and certain merchants and Vakils in connection with the export of food-grains. Four cases were challaned and were pending trial at the close of the year and the remaining were pending investigation.

18. The following table gives the value of property stolen and recovered during the last five years:—

	<i>Stolen.</i>			<i>Recovered.</i>		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1348 Fasli	.. 8,38,308	3	9	2,86,034	14	2
1349 ,,	.. 6,86,678	11	5	2,06,219	5	0
1350 ,,	.. 8,15,069	0	5	2,67,654	8	1
1351 ,,	.. 6,80,768	3	3	2,58,337	2	2
1352 ,,	.. 12,01,059	3	2	3,64,775	14	6

The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 30.37 against 38.8 of the previous year.

19. The following is a comparative statement of cases pending in Courts at the close of each of the last five years:—

Cases pending in courts.

1348 F.	1349 F.	1350 F.	1351 F.	1352 F.
1,592	2,120	2,165	1,895	2,273

Despite the increase in the total number of cases pending at the end of the year, there has been a marked diminution in the number of cases pending for over six months, particularly in the High Court and the Sessions Courts.

20. The number of summonses served and Warrants executed by the Police during each of the last five years was as under:—

Details	1848 F.	1849 F.	1850 F.	1851 F.	1852 F.
Summonses issued by Criminal Courts	38,486	46,846	41,393	57,534	46,375
Warrants issued by Criminal Courts	5,054	5,156	4,387	5,561	4,570
Summonses issued by Civil Courts ..	297	548	235	1,299	876
Total ..	43,837	52,550	46,015	64,394	51,821

21. Unnatural and accidental deaths for the last five years were as under:—

Details	1848 F.	1849 F.	1850 F.	1851 F.	1852 F.
By wild beasts	129	120	136	151	106
By snake-bite	977	764	1,053	934	995
By other animals	39	54	29	87	41
By drowning	2,991	2,875	2,981	2,462	2,566
By fire	357	424	301	311	313
By suicide	814	887	887	922	847
By other causes	896	948	968	939	842
Total ..	6,203	6,072	6,355	5,806	5,710

22. Including cases pending from the previous year, 270 Non-cognizable cases were prosecuted. The results for the year 1851 and 1852 Fasli were as under:—

	1851 F.	1852 F.
Tried by Courts including cases pending from the previous year	274	270
Convicted	169	168
Discharged or acquitted	55	64
Expunged because of escape or death ..	2	8
Pending in Courts at the close of the year	48	30

The number of prosecutions for false complaints during the years 1851 and 1852 Fasli were:—

	1851 F.	1852 F.
Tried by Courts including cases pending from the previous year	63	173
Convicted	40	58
Discharged or acquitted	73	67
Expunged because of escape or death ..	..	3
Pending in Courts at the close of the year	50	45

23. The statement of true heinous offences committed in the Exempted Jagirs during the last five years is as under:—

Details	1848 F.	1849 F.	1850 F.	1851 F.	1852 F.
Number of cases	436	208	188	187	192
Challaned	208	113	95	106	97
Total number of cases tried including those of the previous year	291	159	142	169	168
Decided	229	113	79	103	103
Convicted	144	65	42	49	49
Discharged or acquitted	64	44	36	50	50
Compounded	21	4	1	4	4
Pending in courts at the close of the year	62	46	63	66	60
Property stolen	75,489-12-4	67,368-11-9	73,934-11-9	1,15,834-1-2	87,642-4-3
Property recovered	26,106-1-4	22,345-1-4	8,451-11-4	66,809-0-8	15,273-11-0

50.2 per cent. of the true cases for disposal went to Court, and the percentage of cases convicted to cases decided was 47.5. The figures for last year were 56.6 and 47.5.

In 4 dacoities, 15 burglaries and 2 thefts the value of stolen property was over Rs. 1,000.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

24. Mr. G. A. Anderson held charge of the Department throughout the year except for a leave period of one month during which Khan Bahadur Syed Ali Kasim officiated.

The sanctioned strength of the C.I.D. remained unchanged throughout the year.

CRIME BRANCH.

25. Mr. Rustomji Shapurji was in charge as Superintendent, Crime Branch, throughout the year.

A comparative statement showing the results of cases taken up by the Crime Branch during the last six years is as follows:—

Summary of cases investigated with results.	1847 F.	1848 F.	1849 F.	1850 F.	1851 F.	1852 F.
Investigated	68	117	44	187	80	50
Convicted	43	19	1	41	12	24
Acquitted	2	4	..	15	8	6
Under trial	4	10	35	28	31	6
Transferred to District Police	6	1	6	48	14	4
False .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Untraced	3	1	1	2	..	1
Final Report submitted	1	3	1	..	..	..
Under investigation	9	79	..	3	15	9

The number of cases (50) taken up for investigation in 1352 Fasli is somewhat below the yearly average. This is mainly due to the fact that the investigation staff of the Crime Branch—7 Inspectors and 1 Sub-Inspector—is a small one and of this staff 3 Inspectors were employed for lengthy periods during the year working out cases registered by the District Police which, therefore, do not find entry in the statistics above. Amongst these cases was the Humnabad Bomb case and the enquiry into the serious derailment through sabotage already mentioned. In addition to the 50 cases taken up in 1352 Fasli, the Crime Branch also assisted the local police without actually taking over the investigation in 6 other cases and also made 11 confidential and 36 miscellaneous enquiries.

The 50 cases taken up by the Crime Branch for investigation fell under the following heads:—

Murder	..	..	..	1
Dacoity	..	..	..	12
Burglary	..	..	..	23
Theft	..	..	..	6
Receiving stolen property	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	7
Total ..				50

Fifteen cases were pending from 1351 Fasli giving a total of 65 for investigation. Of these, 6 were transferred to the District Police and 9 were still pending investigation at the end of the year leaving a total of 50 investigations for disposal. Of these, 49 were challaned—an excellent result so far as investigation work is concerned.

Thirty-one cases were under trial at the end of the year 1351 Fasli which with this year's 49 prosecutions gave 80 cases for disposal. Of these, 35 ended in conviction, 25 were concluded under Section 247 A. Cr. P. C. as the accused had received adequate punishment in linked cases, 14 were acquitted or discharged and 6 were still pending trial at the end of the year. Results were good as the total of 14 acquittals does not give a fair indication of the actual results. In 10 of the acquittals (5 dacoity cases, 4 burglary cases and 1 theft case), the gangs or accused concerned were convicted in other linked cases. Only 4 acquittals, therefore resulted in the accused escaping punishment. These 4 cases comprised a murder case of 1351 Fasli, an Arms Rules case of 1351 Fasli and two coins smuggling cases.

Results from convictions secured during the year included the break up of two dangerous armed gangs of dacoits and two gangs of professional burglars, one of which was found responsible for no less than 22 recent occurrences. A case classed under theft also deserves mention as it concerned systematic and

large scale thefts of Military petrol. A raid on the headquarters of the gang resulted in the arrest of 2 civilian Driving Instructors in the act of handing over Military petrol to receivers and the recovery of several hundred gallons of Military petrol. Accounts books seized showed that thousands of gallons of Military petrol had been stolen over a series of months. The two Driving Instructors have been prosecuted and convicted. In addition, as a result of departmental action, 19 Drivers and Instructors of the N. S. Railway Road Transport Department were discharged from service and 7 others reduced in rank. Three receivers, including a petrol pump dealer, are also still under trial in a linked case.

The post of Special Magistrate was filled throughout the year by Mr. Syed Muhammad Dastagir who **Special Magistrate.** maintained cordial relations with the Department and dealt with C.I.D. cases in a prompt and expeditious manner.

SPECIAL BRANCH.

26. Extremely heavy work fell on the Special Branch throughout the year. Security problems, supervision over foreigners and similar work arising out of war conditions were all tasks which had to be performed in addition to the usual keeping track of political agitation. Khan Bahadur Syed Ali Kasim, Additional Deputy Director-General in special charge of this Branch, supervised its activities with the highest efficiency.

FINGER PRINT BUREAU.

27. Thirteen thousand six hundred and forty-nine finger print slips were searched during the year 1352 **Slips received for searching.** Fasli against 13,185 in the previous year, an increase of 464 slips. Of the total number of slips searched, 2,249 were traced, against 2,389 in the previous year.

The total number of slips received from British India and searched during the year was, 4,628, from which 480 persons were traced, against 3,713 and 409 respectively, in the previous year. Out of 601 slips sent to Bureau in British India, 111 were traced for Hyderabad, against 318 and 65 respectively, in the previous year.

The total number of slips received from the Dominions and searched was 9,021 of which 1,769 were traced, against 8,472 and 1,980 respectively, in the previous year.

Slips on record.—At the beginning of this year, 78,720 slips were on record in the Bureau. During the year 2,919 finger print slips were added, and 433 eliminated, leaving a total of 81,206 on the record at the close of the year.

Expert evidence in Court.—Experts were requisitioned by courts in 98 civil and criminal cases against 90 in the previous

year. Forty-eight documents, civil and criminal, were examined and experts' opinion given thereon. Fees amounting to Rs. 450 were credited to Government Treasury.

CRIMINAL TRIBES SECTION.

28. At the beginning of 1352 Fasli, there were 5,922 registered male members of criminal tribes under surveillance within the Dominions, 203 fresh registrations were made during the year and 1,675 persons were exempted from surveillance. With deaths and transfers outside the Dominions, etc., this gave a total of 4,345 registered male members under surveillance at the end of the year.

Since 1347 Fasli, the total under surveillance has been reduced by more than one half. The greater part of this decrease is due to the abandonment in 1346 Fasli of the previous practice by which if one member of a Lambada 'Tanda' was convicted the whole of the members of the 'Tanda' were placed under surveillance. In respect of other tribes, a policy has also been followed of giving exemptions from surveillance whenever reasonably justified with the general purpose of bringing numbers under surveillance down to manageable proportions with which the Police could reasonably be expected to deal. The table below shows the fall in surveillance figures between 1347 Fasli and the current year for each tribe:—

	1347 F.	1352 F.
Lambadas	5,719	1,621
Waddars	903	803
Yerkalas, Korvas and Kocha		
Kaikadis	1,150	900
Patharwads	106	69
Pardhis	741	610
Domars	182	143
Bhamptas and Eramushtiwads	167	136
Yenadiwads	20	1
Erragollawads	38	34
Kammakapulwads or Eligaris	40	28
Total ..	<u>9,066</u>	<u>4,345</u>

During the year, 246 convictions were secured against registered members of criminal tribes, 86 of these were under the Penal Code and another 145 were for breaches of the restrictions imposed on registered members under the preventive sections. Percentages of convictions to registered members for each tribe were as follows:—

Kammakapulwads or Eligari 28.57 per cent., Bhampta and Eramushtiwad 9.56 per cent., Pardhi 6.23 per cent., Lambada 6.16 per cent., Waddar 6.1 per cent., Patharwad 4.34 per cent., Yerkala 3.44 per cent. and Domar 2.8 per cent.

I inspected the Criminal Tribes Settlement at Lingal during the year.

The total number of registered male members under detention was 277 at the beginning of the year. The policy begun in 1347 Fasli of releasing registered members and their families who had been of good behaviour for a period of 10 years was continued in 1352 Fasli. Ten registered families were allowed to leave Lingal in this way and reports from districts show that they are settling down satisfactorily at their previous residences. The registered male population under detention at Lingal at the end of the year was 263 including 9 registered during the year.

29. At the end of 1351 Fasli there were 5,947 persons under surveillance in the Dominions. The names of 1,552 persons were expunged during the year and 1,332 fresh names were brought on the register. The total number of persons under surveillance at the end of the year 1352 Fasli was thus 5,727.

Of the persons under surveillance, 789 persons were convicted during the year. Of these, 27 were convicted for dacoity, 16 for robbery, 179 for burglary, 395 for theft or cattle-theft, 11 for being in possession of stolen property, 5 for cheating, 4 for escape from lawful custody, 31 under the Preventive Sections, 91 for failing to observe conditions under this rule and the rest for other minor offences.

30. The following statement shows the number of motor vehicles registered during the year and the number of driving licences issued and renewed during the year:—

Districts	Private Cars	Motor Cabs	MOTOR BUSES		MOTOR LORRIES				MOTOR CYCLES	
			Rail-way	Non-Rail-way	Railway	Non-rail-way	Zati mal	Non-Rail-way ply-ing for hire	Toddy lorries	Railway	Non-rail-way
Aurangabad..	141	28	20	9	3	30	1	..	..	12
Adilabad ..	48	1	14	1	3	3	..	2	..	3
Bidar ..	55	1	5	3	..	2	30	2	..	6
Bir ..	24	2	15	4	3	..	..	..	..	4
Gulberga ..	111	3	16	2	1	20	1	6	..	14
Karimnagar..	76	2	..	..	..	15	22	..	..	2
Medak ..	67	3	10	..	..	8	..	..	..	9
Mahbubnagar	116	11	32	3	..	16	..	11	..	5
Nander ..	47	4	19	..	..	27	..	1	..	9
Nalgonda ..	82	15	10	2	..	11	..	2	..	6
Nizamabad ..	89	6	10	..	1	32	..	5	..	27
Osmanabad ..	32	..	7	3	..	1	..	..	..	3
Parbhani ..	40	3	..	12	..	3	..	..	..	4
Raichur ..	67	6	..	18	..	5	6	13	..	6
Warangal ..	197	6	19	7	6	41	..	4	..	24
Atraf-i-Balda	1,568	6	1	7	..	67	1	33	..	278
Total ..	2,753	97	178	71	22	286	61	79	..	412

The corresponding figures for Hyderabad City as given by the Commissioner of Police are as follows:—

Hyderabad City	1,973	179	79	53	94	162	34	8	15	189
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Districts	DRIVING LICENCES IN FORM "B"		DRIVING LICENCES IN FORM "C"	
	Fresh	Renewals	Fresh	Renewals
Aurangabad	7	145	4	62
Adilabad	3	59	2	33
Bidar	6	60	..	38
Bir	3	29	2	32
Gulbarga	16	178	..	33
Karimnagar	14	75	2	40
Medak	16	75	2	13
Mahbubnagar	6	102	..	66
Nander	6	76	..	33
Nalgonda	15	75	1	34
Nizamabad	20	128	1	44
Osmanabad	11	62	1	16
Parbhani	10	34	2	21
Raichur	9	103	15	187
Warangal	32	265	4	60
Atraf-i-Balda	197	732	1	16
Total	371	2,198	37	728
Hyderabad City	445	1,759	112	1,112

31. As a result of motor accidents, 44 persons lost their lives and 69 persons were injured. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 34 and 49 respectively. All these accidents were enquired into by the Police and 17 were held to be due to rash and negligent driving or to disregard of safety-first rules by drivers. All the cases went to court and 6 ended in conviction and 4 in acquittal. Three cases were compounded and 4 were pending trial at the end of the year.

A very serious accident occurred in the Nizamabad District where a goods lorry which was heavily overloaded with labourers plunged into a big tank two or three miles from Kamareddy. Twenty persons were drowned or died from their injuries, while 36 others received grievous or simple injuries. The lorry was being driven at the time by a friend of the driver who was drunk and neither knew how to drive nor was in possession of a driving licence. I have since submitted proposals to Government for an amendment to be made in the Motor Vehicles Act restricting the number of coolies to be carried in goods lorries. No such restriction exists at present.

PART III.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

32. I held charge of the office of Director-General throughout the year.

33. Mr. G. A. Anderson, I.P., was in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department throughout the year, Khan Bahadur Syed Ali Kasim continued to fill the appointment of Additional Deputy Director-General, C.I.D.

Messrs. Syed Alamdar Husain and Hubert Gough, Deputy Directors-General of Police held charge of the Eastern and Western Ranges, respectively, throughout the year.

34. During the year a permanent increase of 216 constables was sanctioned to provide Guards for the Judicial Courts in the Districts. A temporary increase in strength of 7 Head-Constables and 28 Constables for providing Guards for the protection of the bungalows of Members of the Council was also sanctioned.

35. Including the Vicar-ul-Umra and the Khurshid Jahi Paigah Police, the strength of the Diwani Police is as follows:—

Officers	..	..	1,825
Constables and Sowars	..	..	10,395
Office establishment	..	..	137
Menials	..	..	102
Total			12,459

There was no change in the strength and distribution of the Special Reserves. The strength of the Temporary Force created for the purposes of Internal Security remained the same as last year.

The strength of the Sarf-i-Khas Police was the same as last year, i.e.,

Officers	..	..	165
Constables	..	..	1,154
Office establishment	..	..	6
Total			1,325

36. The strength of the Mounted Police at the end of 1351 Fasli was 121. During the year 5 horses died. Of the remaining 116 horses 33 were kept in the Central Police Lines at Amberpet and 83 were posted at the headquarters of 4 districts.

37. The number of vacancies in the regular police at the close of the year was 130 against 194 at the close of 1351 Fasli.

38. Uniforms and equipment to the value of Rs. 2,23,981 were supplied to the Police Force during the year, as against Rs. 1,74,026 during the previous year. A major reform carried through during the year has been the abolition of contributions from the rank and file towards the cost of their uniforms, and in future Government is, as it should, bearing the full cost of supply of uniforms to the Force.

39. The budget allotment of the Diwani Police including Paigahs, was Rs. 50,30,870 and the expenditure was Rs. 48,87,258. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 49,04,204 and Rs. 42,85,098. The budget allotment for the Sarf-i-Khas was Rs. 4,50,289 and the expenditure was Rs. 3,93,920-13-4. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 4,32,062 and Rs. 3,04,745 respectively.

40. During the year 161 officers and men of the Diwani Force including Paigahs retired on pension or gratuity. Eight men resigned their posts as compared with 85 during the last year.

In the Sarf-i-Khas Force, 16 officers and men retired on pension or gratuity and 5 resigned their posts.

41. Punishments awarded to officers and men of the Diwani and Sarf-i-Khas Forces during the years 1351 and 1352 Fasli were as under:—

			1351 F.		1352 F.	
			Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Punished judicially	Diwani	..	..	13	2	23
	Sarf-i-Khas	..	..	1	..	6
Dismissed from service	Diwani	..	1	632	6	598
	Sarf-i-Khas	..	..	7	..	4
Suspended, discharged or fined	Diwani	..	236	726	142	1,165
	Sarf-i-Khas	..	10	22	11	61
Total	Diwani	..	237	1,371	150	1,781
	Sarf-i-Khas	..	10	30	11	71
Grand Total			247	1,401	161	1,852

As the rise in punishments and increase in escape from custody indicate, discipline has not entirely been satisfactory. This is due partly to the fact that the Police Force includes well over 2,000 head-constables and constables who are not properly

trained. But no real remedy is possible until the cadre of head-constables is increased and the rank and file are properly housed and are thereby brought under much closer control and supervision.

42. The number of officers and men and of private persons rewarded during the year was:—

Rewards.

Officers	..	..	..	144
Men	..	..	..	172
Office staff	..	..	..	4
Private persons	..	..	..	94
Total	..	..	..	<u>414</u>

The figures for the previous year were:—

Officers	..	..	..	99
Men	..	..	..	397
Office staff	..	..	..	9
Private persons	..	..	..	35
Total	..	..	..	<u>540</u>

The total amount spent on rewards was Rs. 6,395, the figure for the previous year being Rs. 6,759.

Four officers and 2 men were rewarded by the Excise Department. One officer and 4 constables were rewarded from British India and 3 constables were rewarded by the Railway Police. One officer was rewarded by the City Police and another by the Co-operative Department. Two officers of the Railway Police and 2 officers and 4 constables of British India were rewarded by us.

43. The number of deaths in the Diwani and Sarf-i-Khas forces during the year were 115 and 5 respectively, as compared with 94 and 6 during the previous year. The percentage of mortality on the whole was .74 as against .63 in the year 1351 Fasli.

General health of
the Force.

44. The Police Training School remained closed throughout the year as the building continued to be occupied by the Civil Defence Instructors' College.

Police Training
School.

45. As the Police Training School was closed the Vice-Principal was given the superintendence of the Boys' School. Mr. Syed Ibtehaj-ul-Hasan, the Head-master was in charge of the school.

Police and Sikh
Boys' School.

When the session commenced there were 104 boys on the rolls. Of these, 22 were enlisted in the Police as constables. During the course of the year 18 new boys were admitted and the number at the end of the year was 100.

Of the 32 Sikh boys on the rolls, 5 were removed for absence without permission and 1 was enlisted in the Sikh Force. Five fresh boys were admitted during the year and the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 31. Two boys passed the Matriculation Examination and 1 passed the Middle School Examination.

The expenditure of the School during the year was Rs. 28,645 as against Rs. 24,270 in the previous year. *Per capita* expenditure came to Rs. 17-5-0 as against Rs. 13-7-5 of last year.

The administration of the School was satisfactory.

46. The strength of the Sikh Force including the office Sikh Force. establishment was 594. Casualties in the Sikh Force were as under:—

Died	..	..	..	7
Dismissed due to absence without leave				2
Dismissed due to conviction	..	..		1
Invalided	..	..	..	4
Resigned	..	..	..	4
Transferred	..	..	..	5
Removed	..	..	..	9
Total				32

Eighteen hereditary vacancies were filled up and 17 Bargirs were appointed. Ten substitutes were discharged, 2 boys were granted full salary on attaining majority and 13 Jawans were transferred during the year.

The total expenditure incurred on the Sikh Force during the year was Rs. 1,59,429 as against Rs. 1,52,815 during the previous year.

47. There were 1,303 widows in receipt of maintenance allowances from this Fund at the close of 1351 Fasli. The allowances of 28 widows were discontinued on account of deaths or remarriages and these allowances were transferred to other widows. During the year 2 more widows were granted allowances and the total number of widows in receipt of allowances at the end of 1352 Fasli was thus 1,305. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 55,608 as against Rs. 62,203 during 1351 Fasli. Owing to shortage of funds there are still 486 widows on the waiting list.

48. I was on tour for 116 days and fully inspected 14 districts, two Samasthans and 33 Police Stations.

Mr. G. A. Anderson was on tour for 21 days. Messrs. Alamdar Husain and Hubert Gough were on tour for 44 and 81 days respectively, and Mr. Sartaj Alam who officiated as Deputy Director-General when Mr. Alamdar Husain proceeded on leave, toured for 35 days. Sardar Fazal Ahmed Khan, Assistant Director-General in charge of Internal Security arrangements was on tour for 158 days.

Investigations supervised by District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police numbered 231 and 427, respectively, as against 188 and 346 during the previous year.

49. Owing to the exigencies of the war, the Police Buildings Programme remained almost at a standstill during the year. The only major work undertaken was the commencement of the construction of headquarters lines at Adilabad. A few minor works under construction were completed during the year.

50. Mr. Alamdar Husain, Deputy Director-General of Police was awarded the Indian Police Medal and the following officers and men were awarded H.E.H. the Nizam's Police Medal Class II (for long and meritorious services) :—

1. Syed Sardar Ali, Inspector, C.I.D.
2. Lachmayya, Sub-Inspector, Osmanabad District.
3. Narsing Rao, Head-Constable, 1st Grade, Central Police Lines.
4. Bhagwan Rao, Head-Constable, 2nd Grade, Gulbarga.
5. Pandurang, Constable, Osmanabad District.
6. Mirza Azmatullah Beg, Constable, 2nd Grade, Nander.
7. Basheer Ahmed Khan, Constable, 1st Grade, D.I.S.
8. Abdul Kader, Constable No. 502, 2nd Grade, Gulbarga.
9. Saif Khan, Constable, 2nd Grade, Raichur District.
10. Muhammad Ali, Constable, 2nd Grade, Nander District.
11. Mirza Husain Beg, Constable, 1st Grade, Gulbarga.
12. Abdul Kader, Constable, No. 444, 2nd Grade, Gulbarga.
13. Abdur Rahman, Constable, 1st Grade, Nizamabad District.
14. Kasim Khan, Constable, 1st Grade, Nalgonda District.
15. Jamaluddin, Constable, 2nd Grade, Nalgonda District.
16. Muhammad Jamal, Constable, 2nd Grade, Atrai-Balda District.
17. Syed Ahmed, Constable, 2nd Grade, Adilabad District.
18. Mahboob Ali, Constable, 1st Grade, Karimnagar District.

F. H. G. TAYLOR,

C.I.E., I.P.,

Director-General of Police and Jails.

STATEMENTS.

APPENDIX.

Serial No.	Section	Offences	CASES			
			DEALT WITH BY THE			
			No. of cases re- ported dur- ing the year	No. of cases not investigat- ed under Section 160 A.Cr.P.C.	No. of cases dis- missed as false or due to a mistake of law or fact	No. of true cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	CLASS I.	Diwani	487	..	73	414
	do	Sarf-i-Khas	96	..	17	70
	do	Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	18	..	3	15
	do	Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	31	..	7	24
		Total ..	632	..	100	532
2	CLASS II.	Diwani	1,708	3	194	1,511
	do	Sarf-i-Khas	261	1	39	221
	do	Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	41	..	5	36
	do	Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	84	..	13	71
		Total ..	2,094	4	251	1,839
3	CLASS III.	Diwani	3,640	212	209	3,219
	do	Sarf-i-Khas	674	40	35	599
	do	Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	78	4	4	70
	do	Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	130	21	18	96
		Total ..	4,522	277	261	3,984
4	CLASS IV.	Diwani	1,182	1	104	1,077
	do	Sarf-i-Khas	201	1	24	176
	do	Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	24	..	4	20
	do	Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	42	..	9	33
		Total ..	1,449	2	141	1,306
5	CLASS V.	Diwani	4,316	448	346	3,522
	do	Sarf-i-Khas	828	91	66	666
	do	Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	90	9	10	71
	do	Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	197	11	31	155
		Total ..	5,426	559	453	4,414
6	CLASS VI.	Diwani	3,890	2	96	3,792
	do	Sarf-i-Khas	585	..	19	516
	do	Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	87	..	3	84
	do	Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	198	..	..	..
		Total ..	4,660	2	118	4,440

—"A."

CASES

POLICE	DEALT WITH BY THE COURTS						
No. of cases under investigation at the close of the previous year	No. of cases challaned	No. of cases pending in Courts at the end of the previous year	No. of cases in which the accused were convicted	No. of cases in which the accused were discharged or acquitted	No. of cases in which parties compromised	No. of cases dismissed on account of death, escape or insanity of accused after being committed	No. of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15	286	97	125	90	38	1	129
11	67	23	22	21	13	4	30
2	12	4	4	6	3	..	3
1	20	7	6	7	1	..	18
29	385	131	157	124	55	5	175
41	1,135	281	396	329	383	5	303
10	156	73	63	63	47	1	55
3	28	15	11	15	7	..	10
1	59	16	22	15	17	1	20
55	1,378	385	492	422	454	7	388
30	866	159	538	240	..	4	284
38	202	56	122	77	..	..	59
1	24	3	14	3	..	..	10
2	23	13	7	15	..	..	14
71	1,115	281	681	344	..	4	317
22	910	73	83	63	715	1	121
4	143	26	11	15	117	..	26
1	15	..	1	1	11	..	2
1	23	5	2	2	23	..	1
28	1,051	104	97	81	866	1	150
71	1,881	275	940	432	416	12	356
19	291	86	147	87	57	1	85
1	44	10	11	13	15	1	14
1	41	13	8	11	14	..	21
92	2,257	384	1,106	543	502	14	476
24	3,445	516	2,716	477	99	44	625
18	456	81	843	97	7	1	84
	74	37	61	12	4	..	34

APPENDIX.

Serial No.	Section	Offences	CASES			
			DEALT WITH BY THE			
			No. of cases reported during the year	No. of cases not investigated under Section 160 A.Cr.P.C.	No. of cases dismissed as false or due to a mistake of law or fact	No. of true cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	CLASS I.	Diwani	487	..	73	414
	do	Sarf-i-Khas	96	..	17	79
	do	Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	18	..	3	15
	do	Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	31	..	7	24
		Total ..	632	..	100	532
2	CLASS II.	Diwani	1,708	3	194	1,511
	do	Sarf-i-Khas	261	1	39	221
	do	Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	41	..	5	36
	do	Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	84	..	13	71
		Total ..	2,094	4	251	1,839
3	CLASS III.	Diwani	3,640	212	209	3,219
	do	Sarf-i-Khas	674	40	35	599
	do	Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	78	4	4	70
	do	Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	130	21	18	96
		Total ..	4,522	277	261	3,984
4	CLASS IV.	Diwani	1,182	1	104	1,077
	do	Sarf-i-Khas	201	1	24	176
	do	Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	24	..	4	20
	do	Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	42	..	9	33
		Total ..	1,449	2	141	1,306
5	CLASS V.	Diwani	4,316	448	346	3,522
	do	Sarf-i-Khas	823	91	66	666
	do	Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	90	9	10	71
	do	Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	197	11	31	155
		Total ..	5,426	559	453	4,414
6	CLASS VI.	Diwani	3,890	2	96	3,792
	do	Sarf-i-Khas	585	..	19	516
	do	Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	87	..	3	84
	do	Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	198	..	6	192
		Total ..	4,710	2	124	4,584
Grand total			10,000	644	1,000	8,356

CASES

POLICE	DEALT WITH BY THE COURTS						
No. of cases under investigation at the close of the previous year	No. of cases challaned	No. of cases pending in Courts at the end of the previous year	No. of cases in which the accused were convicted	No. of cases in which the accused were discharged or acquitted	No. of cases in which parties compromised	No. of cases dismissed on account of death, escape or insanity of accused after being committed	No. of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15	286	97	125	90	38	1	129
11	67	23	22	21	18	4	30
2	12	4	4	6	3	..	3
1	20	7	6	7	1	..	13
29	385	131	157	124	55	5	175
41	1,185	281	396	329	383	5	303
10	156	73	63	63	47	1	55
3	28	15	11	15	7	..	10
1	59	16	22	15	17	1	20
55	1,378	385	492	422	454	7	388
30	866	159	538	249	..	4	234
38	202	56	122	77	..	..	59
1	24	3	14	3	..	..	10
2	23	13	7	15	..	..	14
71	1,115	281	681	344	..	4	317
22	910	73	33	63	715	1	121
4	143	26	11	15	117	..	26
1	15	..	1	1	11	..	2
1	23	5	2	2	23	..	1
28	1,091	104	97	81	366	1	150
71	1,381	275	940	432	416	12	356
19	291	36	147	37	57	1	35
1	44	10	11	13	15	1	14
1	41	13	8	11	14	..	21
92	2,257	384	1,106	543	502	14	476
24	3,445	516	2,716	477	99	44	625
18	456	31	343	97	7	1	34
..	74	37	61	12	4	..	34
..	178	26	153	16	10	1	24
42	4,153	660	3,275	602	120	46	767
317	10,379	1,895	5,311	2,116	1,997	77	2,273

APPENDIX.

Serial No.	Section	Offences	CASES			
			DEALT WITH BY THE			
			No. of cases reported during the year	No. of cases not investigated under Section 160 A.Cr.P.C.	No. of cases dismissed as false or due to a mistake of law or fact	No. of true cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	CLASS I.	Diwani	487	..	73	414
	do	Sarf-i-Khas	96	..	17	79
	do	Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	18	..	3	15
	do	Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	31	..	7	24
		Total ..	632	..	100	532
2	CLASS II.	Diwani	1,708	3	194	1,511
	do	Sarf-i-Khas	261	1	30	221
	do	Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	41	..	5	36
	do	Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	84	..	13	71
		Total ..	2,094	4	251	1,839
3	CLASS III.	Diwani	3,640	212	209	3,219
	do	Sarf-i-Khas	674	40	35	599
	do	Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	78	4	4	70
	do	Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	130	21	18	96
		Total ..	4,522	277	261	3,984
4	CLASS IV.	Diwani	1,182	1	104	1,077
	do	Sarf-i-Khas	201	1	24	176
	do	Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	24	..	4	20
	do	Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	42	..	9	33
		Total ..	1,449	2	141	1,306
5	CLASS V.	Diwani	4,316	443	346	3,522
	do	Sarf-i-Khas	823	91	66	666
	do	Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	90	9	10	71
	do	Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	197	11	31	155
		Total ..	5,426	559	453	4,414
6	CLASS VI.	Diwani	3,890	2	96	3,792
	do	Sarf-i-Khas	585	..	19	516
	do	Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	87	..	3	84
	do	Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	198	..	6	192
		Total ..	4,710	2	124	4,584
		Grand total ..	18,833	844	1,330	16,659

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CASES

POLICE	DEALT WITH BY THE COURTS						
No. of cases under investigation at the close of the previous year	No. of cases challaned	No. of cases pending in Courts at the end of the previous year	No. of cases in which the accused were convicted	No. of cases in which the accused were discharged or acquitted	No. of cases in which parties compromised	No. of cases dismissed on account of death, escape or insanity of accused after being committed	No. of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15	286	97	125	90	38	1	129
11	67	23	22	21	18	4	30
2	12	4	4	6	3	..	3
1	20	7	6	7	1	..	13
29	385	131	157	124	55	5	175
41	1,185	231	396	329	383	5	308
10	156	73	63	63	47	1	55
3	28	15	11	15	7	..	10
1	59	16	22	15	17	1	20
55	1,378	385	492	422	454	7	388
30	866	159	538	249	..	4	234
38	202	56	122	77	..	..	59
1	24	3	14	3	..	..	10
2	23	13	7	15	..	..	14
71	1,115	231	631	344	..	4	317
22	910	73	83	63	715	1	121
4	143	26	11	15	117	..	26
1	15	..	1	1	11	..	2
1	23	5	2	2	23	..	1
28	1,031	104	97	81	866	1	150
71	1,331	275	940	432	416	12	356
19	291	36	147	37	57	1	35
1	44	10	11	13	15	1	14
1	41	13	8	11	14	..	21
92	2,257	384	1,106	543	502	14	476
24	3,445	516	2,716	477	99	44	625
18	456	31	343	97	7	1	34
..	74	37	61	12	4	..	34
..	173	26	153	16	10	1	24
42	4,153	660	3,275	602	120	46	767
317	10,379	1,395	5,311	2,116	1,997	77	2,273

Serial No.	Section	Offences	ACCUSED				
			DEALT WITH BY THE POLICE		DEALT WITH		
			No. of accused arrested during the year	No. of accused whose cases were pending investi- gation at the end of the previ- ous year	No. of accused challan- ed	No. of accused pending trial in Court at the end of the previ- ous year	No. of accused convict- ed or releas- ed on bail or security for good conduct
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20
1	CLASS I.	Diwani	1,987	74	1,762	723	375
		do Sarf-i-Khas	414	89	455	179	83
		do Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	86	12	92	17	11
		do Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	150	7	152	54	16
	Total ..		2,587	182	2,461	973	485
2	CLASS II.	Diwani	2,530	85	2,308	774	619
		do Sarf-i-Khas	317	26	283	210	117
		do Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	43	9	45	37	19
		do Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	139	2	133	31	36
	Total ..		3,029	122	2,769	1,052	791
3	CLASS III.	Diwani	3,077	93	2,843	421	1,039
		do Sarf-i-Khas	576	60	459	128	241
		do Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	70	4	61	16	29
		do Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	67	3	54	34	19
	Total ..		3,790	160	2,917	599	1,328
4	CLASS IV.	Diwani	1,708	43	1,652	142	135
		do Sarf-i-Khas	271	12	281	43	18
		do Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	28	2	24	..	1
		do Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	31	1	29	18	6
	Total ..		2,038	58	1,986	203	160
5	CLASS V.	Diwani	4,304	167	3,836	631	1,391
		do Sarf-i-Khas	641	21	582	166	198
		do Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	89	3	83	25	18
		do Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	92	1	84	33	10
	Total ..		5,126	192	4,535	855	1,612
6	CLASS VI.	Diwani	5,873	34	5,714	1,229	8,592
		do Sarf-i-Khas	764	26	755	173	439
		do Paigah Sir Vicarul-Umra	126	..	124	65	74
		do Paigah Sir Khurshid Jah	298	..	297	71	200
	Total ..		7,061	60	6,890	1,543	4,855
Grand total ..			23,631	774	21,608	5,225	8,731

"A."—(concl.)

ACCUSED				PROPERTY		Cases under Police investigation at the close of the year	Persons in cases under Police investigation at the close of the year
BY THE COURTS				Lost	Recovered		
No. of accused discharged or acquitted	No. of accused released or compromised	No. of accused who died, escaped, went mad or obtained pardon after being committed	No. of accused pending trial in Court				
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
841	301	3	965	..	..	26	124
193	106	4	248	..	..	5	31
40	30	..	28	..	..	1	1
57	7	..	126	..	..	2	12
1,181	444	7	1,367	..	..	34	168
934	648	8	873	3,511 3 6	1,681 12 0	56	150
193	71	2	110	441 0 0	252 0 0	8	15
37	10	..	16	139 12 0	41 12 0	2	3
26	34	1	67	..	..	..	..
1,190	763	11	1,066	4,091 15 6	1,925 8 0	66	168
861	..	15	849	7,74,254 13 11	2,14,078 6 2	91	234
204	..	..	142	1,29,835 13 3	23,233 7 1	25	65
18	..	..	30	14,134 11 11	4,748 12 4	2	9
40	..	..	29	22,318 0 0	4,559 5 2	4	10
1,123	..	15	1,050	9,40,543 7 1	2,46,619 14 9	122	318
159	1,231	1	268	..	..	20	48
29	228	..	49	..	..	6	9
1	18	..	4	..	..	2	2
4	36	..	1	..	..	1	3
193	1,513	1	322	..	..	29	62
1,158	1,084	21	813	2,10,748 12 7	95,619 0 1	95	203
189	157	1	208	33,696 4 2	17,129 3 4	20	42
38	27	1	24	4,140 3 0	1,999 5 0	1	2
32	28	..	47	7,843 8 10	1,482 15 4	2	3
1,417	1,296	23	1,092	2,56,423 12 7	1,16,230 7 9	118	250
1,182	548	56	1,565	..	..	43	105
229	35	1	179	..	..	19	29
34	10	..	71	..	..	1	1
41	51	1	75	..	..	..	..
1,486	644	53	1,890	..	..	63	135
6,540	4,660	113	6,737	12,01,059 3 2	3,64,775 14 6	432	1,101

APPENDIX.—“B.”

Return of Non-Cognizable Crimes for the year 1852 Fashi.

Serial No.	Law Offences	CASES								PERSONS					No. of persons under trial at the end of the year	Remarks
		No. pending at the beginning of the year	No. reported during the year	Total for disposal (Cols. 4 & 5)	No. of cases dismissed as false or due to mistake of law or fact	No. of cases ending in discharge or acquittal	No. of cases ending in conviction	No. of cases pending at the close of the year	No. of persons concerned in pending cases from the previous year	No. of persons against whom processes were issued during the year	Total of columns 11 & 12	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons acquitted or discharged			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	Diwani ..	66	286	352	10	105	188	54	69	320	389	208	125	56		
2	Sarfi-Khas ..	15	28	43	1	9	26	7	16	44	60	37	16	7		
3	Paigahs ..	17	31	48	..	17	17	14	17	33	50	13	21	16		
GRAND TOTAL:-- (Diwani, Sarfi-Khas & Paigahs)		98	345	443	11	131	226	75	102	397	499	258	162	79		

APPENDIX.—

Showing discipline and general internal management

Districts	TOTAL STRENGTH				ARMS						PUNISH-	
	Sanctioned		Actual		No. of pistols	No. of Henry 476 bore	No. of Carbon 476 bore	No. of rifle 410 bore	No. of Muzzle loaders	No. of Italian rifle	Dis-mi-ssed	Offi-cers
	Offi-cers	Men	Offi-cers	Men								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Office of the Director General of Police ..	101	647	99	632	22	421	247	702	492	524	..	..
Districts (Diwani)	1,538	9,046	1,536	9,061	75	1,398	224	2,012	7,702	..	..	5
Police Training .. School	15	2	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Settlement.Lingal	9	86	9	86	..	..	6	..	83	..	..	..
Criminal Investigation Department	62	134	63	134	18	100	..	..	3	..	..	1
Paigahs ..	100	480	100	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Diwani and Paigah	1,825	10,395	1,825	10,395	115	1,919	477	2,714	8,280	524	..	6
Sarf-i-Khas... ..	165	1,154	165	1,154	4	..	..	86	831	..	..	..
Grandtotal Diwani, Sarf-i-Khas Ph.	1,990	11,549	1,990	11,549	119	1,919	477	2,800	9,111	524	..	6

"D."

of the Force for the year 1851 *Faski*.

MENTS					REWARDS		EDUCATION		No. of CONSTABLES					
Men	Punished departmentally or otherwise than by dismissal		By Courts		Rewarded during the year		No. of Police who can read and write		No. enlisted during the year	Of 1 year and under 3 years	Of 3 years and under 10 years	Of 10 years and under 17 years	Of 17 years service and over	
	Off-icers	Men	Off-icers	Men	Off-icers	Men	Off-icers	Men						
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
65	...	..	..	2	..	..	90	173	25	94	298	142	
89	150	1,563	..	10	110	125	1,537	5,324	583	1,456	2,037	2,111	2,874	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	..	..	..	2	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	56	5	1	13	20	47
4	..	1	..	..	..	..	60	72	8	22	26	50	28
19	5	22	..	2	1	4	98	203	48	104	114	104	110	
181	155	1,586	..	14	111	135	1,812	5,935	669	1,677	2,483	2,429	3,137	
1	8	37	..	3	6	9	165	468	55	172	297	291	339	
182	163	1,623	..	17	117	144	1,977	6,303	724	1,849	2,780	2,720	3,476	

1. The first part of the paper is a review of the literature on the effects of the 1997 Asian financial crisis on the economies of the Asian countries. It is found that the crisis had a significant negative impact on the economies of the Asian countries, particularly on the economies of the newly industrialized countries (NICs). The impact was more severe on the economies of the NICs than on the economies of the developing countries.

2. The second part of the paper is a review of the literature on the effects of the 1997 Asian financial crisis on the economies of the Asian countries. It is found that the crisis had a significant negative impact on the economies of the Asian countries, particularly on the economies of the newly industrialized countries (NICs). The impact was more severe on the economies of the NICs than on the economies of the developing countries.

3. The third part of the paper is a review of the literature on the effects of the 1997 Asian financial crisis on the economies of the Asian countries. It is found that the crisis had a significant negative impact on the economies of the Asian countries, particularly on the economies of the newly industrialized countries (NICs). The impact was more severe on the economies of the NICs than on the economies of the developing countries.

4. The fourth part of the paper is a review of the literature on the effects of the 1997 Asian financial crisis on the economies of the Asian countries. It is found that the crisis had a significant negative impact on the economies of the Asian countries, particularly on the economies of the newly industrialized countries (NICs). The impact was more severe on the economies of the NICs than on the economies of the developing countries.

